

LEGISLATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Most Important Work After Usual Supply Bills.

FIXING RAILROAD RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Plan Indorsed by Three "New Thought" Western Governors.

Legislation on Philippine affairs will be one of the main subjects urged at the coming session of Congress, along with the usual supply bills and the Panama Canal legislation, which was put over last spring in favor of the omnibus bill, giving to the President power over Philippine affairs until Congress should act. Many plans have been urged to stimulate conditions in the archipelago, but affairs there are, in reality, in better condition than reports indicate. This is explained by Secretary Taft, who attributes present depression to the change to the gold standard, which naturally caused some temporary confusion.

One of the most important bills relating to the Philippines is the Cooper bill, which passed the house last session. This bill meets the approval of Secretary Taft, and he has indicated his hope that it will meet with favorable action in the Senate. The strong feature of the bill is that it embodies nearly all the recommendations of the Philippine Commission, thereby becoming almost as much an Administration measure as if the former governor general himself had framed it. However, the Secretary has suggested some changes, and these will doubtless be promptly incorporated in the bill in some form.

Scope of Proposed Bill.

What Secretary Taft would like to see enacted is a bill allowing the admission, duty free, of all products of the Philippine Islands, manufactured or otherwise, except tobacco and sugar, and imposing upon all importations of sugar and tobacco a duty equal to 25 per cent of the rates now imposed under the Dingley law upon the importations from foreign countries. This, it is believed, would prove advantageous on both sides. The present law allows a reduction of 25 per cent of the Dingley rate upon all importations from the Philippine Islands, but that reduction has not proved beneficial to the trade of the islands. Secretary Taft has not noted any objection to the free entry of all products of the islands except sugar and tobacco; at least none has been made public. However, the fear held by some persons that the reduction to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate of the duties imposed upon tobacco and sugar will seriously interfere with tobacco and sugar interests here.

Form Natural Tariff.

The great distance and the necessary high rate of freight upon goods imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands of themselves constitute a high tariff. The market for both tobacco and sugar is so great in the United States and the importations from foreign countries needed to supply that market with both sugar and tobacco, even under the heavy existing duties, are so heavy, it is declared, that the comparatively small production of the Philippine Islands, both in sugar and tobacco, will not materially affect the price of either commodity, yet the access to the market will greatly benefit the tobacco and sugar planters of the Philippines. It is predicted that the political effect of letting the Philippine products into the American market on such a basis as that proposed will be the most benefit in the islands. More than this, it will furnish the justification for that clause in the Philippine bill, passed last year, by which, in two years, the coastwise laws are made to apply to the trade between the United States and the Philippines so as to require that all the trade shall be carried on in American bottoms.

West Railroad Legislation.

The recent mention of the name of Senator Cockrell for a place on the

Portrait of President Is Hissed by Women

Members of Arundell Club Angry Because No Formal Reprimand Has Been Meted Out—Threaten to Resign.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Because the members who hissed the portrait of President Roosevelt have not been formally reprimanded, the Arundell Club, the leading women's organization in Maryland and the South, and one of the largest and wealthiest in the country, is on the verge of dissolution.

Unless official action is taken to show the disapproval of the club as an organization to such an affront to the President, enough influential members have threatened to resign, and if they do, it is said, the club will be disrupted.

During a lecture of Prof. K. H. Morimoto, of Tokyo, delivered before the club, last night, a superb lot of photographs of Japan and Manchuria, of the Mikado, the Czar, and finally President Roosevelt were shown.

Hisses Ended the Lecture.

When the President's portrait was thrown upon the screen there was a burst of hisses from one side of the darkened room, and the demonstration was continued until the lecturer removed the slide.

The lecture came to a sudden termination, the lights were turned on, and more than half the ladies immediately withdrew, expressing their indignation over the insult to the Chief Magistrate.

Interstate Commerce Commission has attracted attention to a body which, although not especially in the public eye under normal conditions, is likely to be more so than ever in the near future. Its work will be under the scrutiny of Congress through the contemplated attempt to obtain legislation enlarging its powers to enable it to cope better with trust and traffic problems. This effort in Congress will undoubtedly be a big task, and one opposed at every point along the way by railroad interests in both houses. Last winter it was impossible even to get a hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the chairman of this committee, Col. P. H. Hepburn of Iowa, and the second ranking member, Representative Sherman of New York, are both charged as "railroad" men, opposed to elaborating the law.

Western Governors Helping.

These facts have not discouraged the members of the commission, however, and they are inclined to make the fight harder. In this they are supported by three prominent Republican governors in the West—La Follette of Wisconsin, Cummins of Iowa, and Van Sant of Minnesota—who believe that the laws governing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be strengthened. The purpose of this agitation is to grant to the commission the power to fix all traffic rates on the railroads in all sections of the country on the basis of a maximum rate, above which no individual competitor of a trust or monopoly could be charged for shipments.

These officials believe that if they demand a hearing before the House committee and appeal to President Roosevelt to recognize the justice of their request, he will see that the subject gets consideration at the Capitol. That would mark only the beginning of the fight, but in their opinion it would be a good start. It was hoped that Governor-elect Folk of Missouri would join with the other three governors, but he is represented as having told the others interested that he has more important work to do in his own State, where he wishes to have a primary law adopted similar to that advocated by La Follette in Wisconsin. He is in full sympathy, however, with the plan to regulate traffic rates, and may be represented when the matter comes up here. This would take away from the agitation all semblance of a partisan movement.

President Roosevelt is represented as being eagerly interested in the question, and its promoters hope he ultimately will give it the benefit of his official sanction and endorsement. Official returns of the vote in the va-

rious States give indication of striking tendencies in certain localities. In Oregon, for instance, Roosevelt received two-thirds the total vote, while Debs, who was given almost half as many votes as Parker.

In Indiana, Swallow, Prohibitionist, polled 23,000 votes, and Debs half that number. Virginia did not show the same enthusiasm for the coal water candidate, giving him less than 1 per cent of the votes cast. Georgia may mark by giving its home candidate, Watson, within 1,500 as many votes as Roosevelt got, while Parker had nearly double the aggregate of the two. These are the official figures:

Indiana—Roosevelt, 365,389; Parker, 27,345; Swallow, 22,496; Watson, 2,442; Debs, 12,013.

Virginia—Roosevelt, 45,450; Parker, 8,638; Swallow, 1,382; Watson, 559; Debs, 218.

Oregon—Roosevelt, 60,455; Parker, 47,324; Swallow, 3,306; Debs, 1,619; Watson, 753.

Georgia—Roosevelt, 24,003; Parker, 83,472; Watson, 22,635; Swallow, 885; Debs, 127.

The official vote was canvassed yesterday in Ohio, Iowa, and California, showing the following figures:

Ohio—Roosevelt, 60,056; Parker, 34,674; Swallow, 19,339; Debs, 32,290; Corrigan, 2,433; Watson, 1,382. Roosevelt's plurality totaled 255,425.

Iowa—Roosevelt, 367,307; Parker, 18,141; Swallow, 11,001; Debs, 14,847; Watson, 2,207. Roosevelt's plurality over Parker, 355,766.

California—Roosevelt, 265,235; Parker, 124,284; Debs, 29,535; Swallow, 7,390. Roosevelt's plurality, 135,952.

There are a great many important civil suits upon the dockets of the Circuit Courts awaiting trial and it is expected these branches of the Supreme Court will be kept busy until the late spring disposing of the most important cases on the calendar.

There are also many important equity causes awaiting hearing and Justice Anderson and Justice Stafford will also be kept busy for many months. Both branches of the Criminal Court being now in operation it is expected the dockets will be cleared of all cases demanding immediate attention before the Christmas holidays.

COURT MACHINERY ALL IN OPERATION

Repairs to Building Completed, Judges Sitting.

MUCH BUSINESS IS WAITING

Assignment of Justices Under Present Arrangement—Criminal Cases Well Under Way.

Today was the first time since the opening of the October term of the Supreme Court of the District that all of its branches, Equity, Circuit, Criminal and Probate, have been open for business.

The business of Equity Division No. 2, however, was considered by Justice Anderson, presiding in Equity Court No. 1, because of the illness of Justice Stafford, who is still confined to his home. In all other instances the different branches of the court was presided over by the justices assigned to them.

The assignment of the justices is as follows, and will continue so until the meeting of the members of the court in general term at the beginning of the year: Chief Justice Clabaugh, Circuit Court No. 2; Justice Barnard, Circuit Court No. 1; Equity Court No. 1, Justice Stafford; Criminal Court No. 1, Justice Wright, and Criminal Court No. 2, Justice Gould, who is also assigned to preside in the Probate Court.

Some Appellate Cases.

Since the beginning of the October term, until last Monday, Justice Barnard has been engaged in hearing cases which have come to the Supreme Court of the District upon appeal from justices of the peace courts. Because of the fact that Criminal Courts Nos. 1 and 2 were undergoing repairs, in order to relieve the criminal calendar of that class of cases which were awaiting trial, Chief Justice Clabaugh gave up Circuit Court No. 2 for the consideration of criminal business.

That courtroom was occupied by Justice Wright until Monday last when he was able to remove to Criminal Court No. 2 the repairs having been finished. The work of repairs in Criminal Court No. 2 was finished a week ago and was occupied by Justice Gould.

Civil Suits on Dockets.

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FAMOUS ACTRESS, JANAUSCHEK, DEAD

Succumbs to Long Illness at Brunswick Home.

FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE

Made Great Name for Herself in Europe and America—Was Seventy-Two Years Old.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 30.—Mme. Fanny Janaushek, the famous actress, is dead at the Brunswick Home here. She was seventy-two years old. About four years ago she had a stroke of paralysis, and since then had been gradually failing.

She had been in the home for several months.

STAGE CAREER OF FORTY YEARS

After about forty years of intrepid devotion to the highest standards of stage art, Franziska, Romance, Magdalena Janaushek retired to the Actors' Home in West New Brighton, L. I., last August.

Her hold on her art was still strong. Her intellect was as clear as ever. But her body had failed her and further acting had become a physical impossibility.

She had suffered several attacks of paralysis, and for the past three years needed constant care.

Studied for Musician.

Mme. Janaushek became an actress only when her chosen career as a pianist was closed by an accident to her little finger. She was born of rather humble parentage in Prague, Bohemia, in 1830. While still a little girl she had manifested extraordinary musical perception, and until she reached her seventeenth year her family—musical, but not theatrical—bent all its resources to training her for the concert stage.

When it became impossible for her to play the piano her temperament—active, nervous and acutely artistic—demanded some other outlet. Her choice fell upon acting. An opportunity offered unexpectedly. Before she was eighteen years old she had learned German in order to play Schiller's "Love and Intrigue"; had acted the principal role, and had been acclaimed a great dramatic genius.

Wise counselors prevented her from advancing too rapidly. For several

Calve Has Appendicitis; Operation Is Probable

Singer Taken Suddenly Ill in Vienna While Large Audience Was Assembled to Hear Concert—Sympathy Expressed.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Mme. Calve, the opera singer, was taken suddenly ill last evening. The doctors diagnosed the trouble as appendicitis, and it is probable that an operation will be performed. Meanwhile a large audience awaited her.

Mme. Calve's appearance at the Opera House. The manager announced her sickness, which called forth general sympathy.

Mme. Calve must abandon an extensive tour that had been arranged for her.

Years she studied under tried German actors. Then came a second debut and a period of thirteen years of unbroken continental success.

She came to America in 1867 and, except for occasional visits to Europe, remained here.

It was at first her intention to play only German roles and play them in German. But the same activity which prompted her to enter the dramatic field moved her to learn English. In less than a year she had studied such English roles as Mary Stuart and Lady Macbeth. Deborah, Bianca, Meg Marries, and the other Shakespearean parts essayed by every tragedienne were then acted. With this repertoire she seemed content.

Spoke Good English.

Part of her success was due no doubt to the facility with which she spoke English. Her accent was never so pronounced as that of Mme. Modjeska, and her appreciation of the musical quality of her adopted tongue was pronounced.

Her greatest talent lay, however, in a distinctive and individual method of delineating deep emotion. Almost from the first she disregarded the accepted traditions of the stage, and acted with the least possible extravagance of gesture and bearing. The effect was a series of quiet but intense impersonations which vitalized her English roles in spite of her accent.

Tried New Roles.

With the rise of musical comedy Mme. Janaushek's patronage grew less and less until she found herself seriously embarrassed for funds. She succumbed to what she thought the tendencies of the age so far as to appear in a melodrama, "The Great Diamond Robbery," in 1899. Her success was great, but did not lift her from her financial straits.

Accordingly, she found another play of the same class, "What Dreams May Come To," pawned all her jewels, and pledged all her property for means to mount it, and produced it in Washington in December, 1899. It was fairly well received—rather of public affection for the actress than for intrinsic merit.

—and was started on a tour of the West. In only a few weeks the company stranded, and its great star returned to New York without means and abjectly discouraged.

Belongings Sold. The belongings which had been pledged for the venture were then sold—costumes, jeweled gifts from the King of Saxony, the Princess Alice, Queen Victoria, the Baroness Rothschild, and many other great personages, and all her other holdings, excepting only her cottage at Saratoga, which ultimately brought her only a few hundred dollars.

Her illness meanwhile became dangerous. A neighbor found her one day in July, 1900, lying helplessly paralyzed on the floor of her flat in New York city. From that day onward she merely waited to die.

Mme. Janaushek's domestic life was extremely unhappy. She met and married Baron Frederick J. Pillot, in 1854, and under his management came to this country. All went well until, with all her funds, he ran away and left her. Janaushek never married. She took her finances into her own hands, paid all her bills, and earned a business woman's independence. But her career on the stage was thus made her whole life.

Verdict of Admirer. One who wrote of her out of a long acquaintance epitomized her career in America in these words:

"Laboring under the disadvantage of speaking a foreign tongue, surrounded, too, by players whose training was different from that of the actors with whom she had appeared in Europe, Mme. Janaushek gained a place in the American theater which was second to none held by our native actors."

"The sweep and passion of her great personations made the more mournful those contrasts of her descent to the wretched melodramas in which she appeared during recent seasons."

"Those who saw Janaushek only within the past fifteen years might better not have seen her. In her day she was a great and splendid artist, and there is none to whom she may be likened."

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